

OUT OF WORK? Hundreds of People Have Obtained Good Situations Through an Advertisement in THE DISPATCH'S Cent-a-Word Columns.

PRaise FOR THE POLICY OF PROTECTION.

The Position of Western Pennsylvania Once More Clearly Demonstrated.

CAMPAIGN OPENED WITH A CLUB PARADE.

McKinley and Dalzell Address a Great Crowd in the Washington Fair Grounds.

TARIFF AND STATE BANKS DISCUSSED BY ORATORS.

The Governor Shows Up the Heresy of Wildcat Money to the Satisfaction of the People.

Congressman Dalzell Arraigns the Last Democratic House as Failing to Pass a Law for the Benefit of the People.

President Eberhart Relates His Experience With the Pauper Labor of Europe—No English Free Trade for Him—Andy Robertson Amuses His Audience and Gives Some Practical Information About the Protective System—Fully 10,000 People Listen to the Speeches—One of the Largest Demonstrations in the History of Washington County.

Washington was not little Washington yesterday. It was a big town, swelled with honest pride and overflowing with enthusiasm.

The people out loose and entertained the 10,000 visitors in fine style. The great demonstration was practically the opening of the Republican campaign in Western Pennsylvania.

well, and stirred up plenty of enthusiasm along the route. A long line of carriages followed the parade on the beautiful avenue to the grounds.

On the grounds the Wheeling Club carried its plates and they were presented by W. C. Croninger. Most of the men were careful to say that they saw the tin plate made by the United States Company.

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Strong Appeals to the Voters. The daylight mass meeting was held for a purpose, of course. It was to boom the Congressional stock of E. F. Acheson and Colonel Andy Stewart.

Washington was in gala attire. The streets and Republican homes were decorated with the Stars and Stripes and a profusion of bunting.

No gathering in Washington county would be complete unless "Squire Herman Handel" was present. He didn't like the politics of the demonstration, but he wanted to hear McKinley and ask him how much of a Democratic majority could be expected from Ohio this fall.

McKinley's Reception in Pittsburgh. Governor McKinley arrived here in Cleveland early in the morning, and registered at the Monongahela House. He was escorted from the depot by Recorder Von Bonnhorst, Judge Gripp and George Miller.

At Canonsburg Henry Mayer and James Jiles released the carrier pigeon of the Tariff Club. Around its neck was tied this message: "Weather fine; 500 on board with McKinley in party. God seems to favor the Republican party with weather as well as with protection of American industries."

The Bird Seeks Its Home. The bird was cheered as it was released through a window, and after circling in the air a few times it struck out for the clubhouse, where a committee awaited to receive it. There were no other incidents of

much importance along the route. McKinley was applauded in the town.

At Washington a great crowd had gathered at the station, and the people made a rush for McKinley. After he had shaken hands with them, the Governor, Dalzell and some others were taken to Major Sam Hazlett's beautiful home for dinner.

The march for the fair grounds started about 1:30 with the veteran Colonel A. L. Hawkins acting as chief marshal. He mounted his horse like the soldier he is, and directed the procession in military fashion.

The distance from the center of the town to the fair grounds is about a mile and a half. The roads were a little dusty, but the marchers didn't mind that. The parade started with the Tariff Club in the lead, followed by the other clubs in this order:

Conkling Club, Union Republican Club, McKeesport, Oakdale Infantry, Collier Township Club, Young Men's Marching Club of Wheeling; Greene county delegation, Washington Colored Club, Finleyville Club, Veneta, Canonsburg, Washington and Jefferson College Clubs, Young Men's Marching Club of Washington, and the Oakdale Cavalry.

The members of the Tariff Club wore linen dusters and white high hats while the Conkling boys were attired in black hats and overcoats with capes. All the clubs looked

was entertained by some friends at the Duquesne Club.

AGAINST WILDCAT BANKS.

McKinley Shows Up the Heresies in the Democratic Financial and Economic System—Why the Protective Tariff Has Done for the People.

When McKinley rose to speak he faced a grand stand jammed to the utmost. The crowd surged around the platform, and fully 5,000 people were within range of his voice and heard his speech.

The Major soon warmed to his work, and nobody here complains afterward.

While McKinley was talking a platform adjoining the speaker's stand gave way. Confusion reigned for a moment, and those around the Major commenced to run.

"It has come here to-day to discuss the condition of the country and the relation of the two parties to that condition. I am here to discuss the policies and principles and administrative acts of the Republican and Democratic parties to the effect that voters may decide which party they will support.

"During the war Congress put a tax of 10 per cent on all State banks with notes in circulation. The object was to drive them out of existence, substituting for their money national currency. There came in their place greenbacks and national bank notes. It is proposed by the Democrats now, after 30 years, to abolish that tax, the sole purpose being to restore State banks.

"I cannot believe that, with the experience this country had under that system which prevailed before the war, it will want to return to it again. Few, if any, of the notes of the State banks are worth anything. Now we have a money that is good in every part of the world, for the United States is back of every dollar. [Applause.]

"The Democratic leaders have been unscrupulous financiers for 30 years. [Laughter.] They favored first the unlimited issuance of greenbacks. Then they declared themselves for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. They were driven from their position by Cleveland and the nearness of another national election. Do you want to go back to wildcat banking? [A voice, "No."] Then vote the Republican ticket. [Cheers.]

"Harrison is elected he can be depended upon to veto any wildcat money measure. First the Democrats declare for free trade, and then they next want to float a dollar not worth 100 cents to cheat the working people.

"My fellow citizens, there is one thing which this country cannot afford to trifle with, and that is its money, its measure of value, the money which passes among the people in return for their labor and the products of their toil or of their land. There is no contrivance so successful in cheating labor and the poor people of the country as an unstable, worthless and easily counterfeited currency. With our present paper money system the citizen or the business man does not have to carry with him a bank note detector. They need not concern themselves lest the bank should fail. If the note is genuine, it is good and is always good. The money of this country should be as national as its flag, as sacred as the national honor, and as sound as the Government itself. That is the character of the money that we have to-day. That is the kind of money which it is the paramount interest of every citizen of this country, no matter to what political party he may belong, to want to maintain and continue.

"The object of the Tariff. The next subject for consideration is the tariff. A Democratic tariff will do no more than a protective tariff to raise money for Government expenses; aye, a revenue tariff has failed three times, while protection failed once, and that was during the war. Protection defends our workmen and factories as well as raises money. If we were to frame a tariff to-day for the first time, we would adopt a system that encourages capital and protects labor, as our fathers did. The platform of the Republican party

declares for a tariff upon foreign products, so levied as to meet the revenue needs of the Government, and so discriminating as to give our own people and our producers a preference in this market over the producer of the other countries of the world.

The platform of the Democratic party declares for a tariff which shall be imposed on foreign products for revenue, and no other purpose. It declares for a free trade tariff, as free as the English tariff, which is pronounced by all political economists to be free trade, pure and simple. It is by far the boldest utterance the party ever made in favor of the British doctrine.

"But they say the tariff is a fraud and unconstitutional. Why, the first tariff law

was made by the men who framed the Constitution. Our fathers levied tariffs to raise money to pay our debts, and to promote American manufactures. The tariff law was reported by James Madison, passed the House unanimously and was indorsed by George Washington. Unconstitutional! It may be in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, but not of the United States. It was passed before the articles of Grant and Sherman, and we returned to the old system. Is Grover Cleveland a better constitutional lawyer than Thomas Jefferson?"

"It is a little late, I submit, to raise the question of the constitutionality of the protective tariff, but can only be accounted for by a general tendency, on the part of the Democratic leaders in the last national election, to the policy of a revenue tariff. The power to levy duties not only for revenue, but for the general welfare, was never questioned by the men who framed the Constitution of the United States. We were its earliest and best interpreters. It was perfectly understood at the time of the formation of the Federal Union and the adoption of the Constitution that the power to levy duties was to be exercised for revenue and to protect the infant industries of the country. It was not until the time of the tariff of 1842 that the Democratic party began to advocate a protective tariff and of greatest depression under free trade. Take the country from 1842 to the present time. The tariff has protected our mining and manufacturing industries. Do you want to break down a system that has accomplished so much for the benefit of the people? A Democratic tariff discourages home industries, creates a market for labor abroad. If you want this condition of affairs, if you want the tariff to be a revenue tariff, and not a protective tariff, then vote the Democratic ticket. [Laughter.] A revenue tariff put out the fires in our factories in 1842.

"But they say wool has gone down. If prices go up or down, they charge it to the tariff. I fear that is the case with you, and there is no tariff on cotton. The wool of the world has lowered in price. For example, suppose wool in London is worth 15 cents per pound, the tariff is 11 cents and the cost of transportation is 1 cent, making the rate 27 cents at your price. If you want this condition of affairs, if you want the tariff to be a revenue tariff, and not a protective tariff, then vote the Democratic ticket. [Laughter.] A revenue tariff put out the fires in our factories in 1842.

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A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

Count Mitkiewicz Said to Have Obtained a Hundred Thousand by Fraud.

CHINA'S MINISTER ALSO Involved in the Shady Transactions of the Alleged Nobleman.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE Asked to Present the Matter to Tsui Kwo's Government.

A CASE WITH A NATIONAL BEARING (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—"Count" Eugene D. Mitkiewicz will in a day or two be forced to appear once more as a defendant in a criminal proceeding, if the efforts of certain persons, who say they have been swindled by him, can accomplish that result.

The preliminary proceedings were taken yesterday by Charles E. Burke, a Brooklyn lawyer, who represents clients who say they have been swindled out of a total of about \$100,000 by Mitkiewicz. Mr. Burke secured a warrant at the Tombs for the arrest of Mitkiewicz on the charge of grand larceny in the first degree, and will proceed to Washington with extradition papers this evening. The specific case upon which the warrant was issued is described in the paper in legal terms, which tell this story:

On November 17, 1891, Mitkiewicz obtained from Arthur L. Jones, of Brooklyn, the sum of \$1,750 by false and fraudulent representations. He had previously represented to Jones that he, Mitkiewicz, Elliot F. Shepard and Jesse Grant were jointly interested in a scheme to obtain profitable commercial concessions from the Government of China.

On November 16, 1891, Mitkiewicz, who was then living at 62 West Nineteenth street, telegraphed to Jones to call on him. Jones responded. He had, the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued, states, been previously assured by Jesse Grant that the representations of Mitkiewicz were true, and, Jones, would not lose by his dealings with Mitkiewicz.

Money Wanted for Jones' Expenses. On the occasion referred to Mitkiewicz told Jones that Milard Jones, who had been sent to Pekin to secure the reception of Senator Henry W. Blair as a persona grata at the court of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, was in need of money. Mr. Jones, the "court" said, had called from Hong Kong, and he would proceed to the city unless expedited by \$1,750. Mitkiewicz said that neither he nor William P. Burr, another man said to be interested in the concession scheme, had the money to send to Jones, and they depended upon Jones to advance the sum.

Upon these representations Mr. Jones mortgaged his home, and turned over to the court the \$1,750. Upon this specific transaction that Mitkiewicz is to be arrested and brought to the Tombs to answer. But Lawyer Burke has many other cases against Mitkiewicz, and he has recently been using some stringent measures to effect a settlement of some of them. His efforts are likely to involve his country and China in a correspondence more interesting than that which followed the rejection of ex-Senator Blair as Minister to China. Mr. Blair told a DISPATCH reporter the story of his Washington experience yesterday.

The Chinese Minister Involved. "Three weeks ago," said Mr. Burke, "I called on Secretary of State John W. Foster, and told him I wished his counsel in relation to my endeavor to recover about \$100,000, which I claimed various clients of mine had been swindled out of by this Mitkiewicz and the Chinese Minister, Tsui Kwo Yin. I then asked if I might bring charges before the State Department against the Chinese Minister. He has been properly presented to the Government at Pekin. Mr. Foster replied that I might bring such charges as a lawyer believed could be supported by competent proof. He said that if the charges were as represented, and the proof such as I claimed, the State Department, while not promising any results, would transmit the charges to the Chinese Minister for his consideration. I returned to Washington with documentary evidence in support of my charges, but before presenting them to the State Department I decided to make a statement to the Chinese Minister for his consideration. On Thursday morning I called at the presence of the two attaches and interpreters, Shi Sheehua and Yang Kwai.

Mitkiewicz Bursts into Tears. "Mitkiewicz and his Chinese servant Shung were also present. I began my part of the interview by stating to the Minister that Mitkiewicz was, in my opinion, the greatest liar and thief in America, and said the Count had robbed and swindled everyone he had come in contact with, and concluded my introductory remarks by stating that, in my opinion, the Minister was not much better than Mitkiewicz. That was not diplomatic, but it was true. I also told the Minister that there for the purpose of demanding moneys in his possession which belonged to four of my clients.

"When my undiplomatic statement had been interpreted to the Minister he appeared very frightened, and Mitkiewicz was in tears. I then told the Minister he could say 'yes' or 'no' to my demand. I did not care much which. I received no positive answer and started to leave the house. Later on that day I was called upon at the Hotel Normandie by Shung, who, I suppose, came from the Minister. Shung said that the Minister would give me \$11,000, which is the amount one of my clients was swindled out of, if I would make affidavit implicating the Hon. Shi Sheehua, the attaches and Simon Stevens, of this city, in working against the Minister in my interests. I told Shung that as such were not the facts, I did not make such an affidavit.

"On Saturday last I had another talk with Secretary of State Foster and told him of my interview with the Chinese Minister. I stated to him also that the papers in my complaint against the Minister were about ready. 'Go ahead and file them,' the Secretary replied. The papers are now all prepared, and will be filed at once.

QUARANTINE TO QUIT. Monday Will See the End at Camp Low if No More Cholera Develops. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Major Sartelle announced to-night that unless more passengers are sent here before Monday, the quarantine on Camp Low will be lifted; but none of the camp's inmates will be permitted to leave until that date, owing to the fact that cholera patients quarantine

does not expire until that day. All are reported well. At 10 o'clock this morning the ill-fated Normania left for Southampton without carrying passengers, being the first of the ships to leave. Neither the Bohemia nor Moravia, which have had cholera victims, are allowed to land at their docks.

He Thinks His Indictment by the Grand Jury Was Irregular—Arguments Why It Should Not Stand.—The Decision Reversed. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Labor Commissioner Peck and his stenographer, Elbert Rodgers, appeared in the Court of Sessions this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the time set for them to plead to the indictments found against them for destroying public records. District Attorney Eaton and his assistant, Mark Cohen, appeared for the prosecution, Edward J. Meegan for the defense. Commissioner Peck and a large number of interested spectators were present.

Mr. Meegan opened the arguments asking that the indictment be sent back to the police court so the case could be regularly and legally tried. In support of this contention, he read an affidavit of Mr. Peck and Mr. Rodgers rehearsing their arraignment in the police court and their subsequent indictment by the grand jury on the same charge, and saying:

The severest action in the police court and the grand jury on the part of the District Attorney was prejudicial to defendants. Defendants were prepared to plead guilty innocent when examined before Police Justice Gutman, but he was denied that right and an indictment was found, as defendants believe, to embarrass him in his defense, and to disgrace him in the public eye with a view to extorting the author by reason of this secret action so covertly done by the District Attorney, the deponent has been deprived of his bail money, and the grand jurors who found such indictment and verily believe that he had some grounds of challenge against a majority of the grand jurors; that it is unjust to permit an indictment to stand against him when so found by the grand jury, and that the deponent believes if said grand jury were not moved by prejudice and intent, and unduly biased minds, no indictment would have been found against deponent.

Mr. Meegan then began his argument to show that the position taken by Mr. Peck and Mr. Rodgers in the affidavit is upheld by the law. He said the finding of the indictment was clearly irregular while the same matter, on which the indictments were found, was pending an examination in the police court, and ordinary law. District Attorney in presenting the case to the grand jury was in the nature of an act of persecution. Judge Clute said that the points raised by the defense would necessitate him examining the authorities bearing on the question, and he therefore named Monday morning as the time for the defendants to plead to the indictments in case they were not quashed.

TALKING 1,000 MILES APART. You Can Whisper in a Pittsburgh Telephone and Be Heard in Indiana. SOUTH BEND, IND., Sept. 28.—The American Long Distance Telephone Company, which has been for some time constructing a line from New York to Chicago, working from both terminals, virtually completed the line to this city to-day, and will finish it to Chicago. This city was the connecting link. South Bend was connected with Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M. The line worked perfectly.

A whisper here was distinctly heard at Pittsburgh, and ordinary tone of voice at New York. Later in the day Boston was reached, making the longest distance that the human voice was ever transmitted—over 1,000 miles. This test, also, was perfect. The entire lines will be in working order in a short time.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT. Potter's Check for Fifteen Thousand Returned by the Gambling Firm. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The temporary injunction granted by Judge McAdam, of the Superior Court, about ten days ago restraining Read & Haulenbeck from disposing of a check for \$15,000 given by Henry A. Potter, of East Orange, to a Pittsburgh friend to pay for losses at the roulette table in Read & Haulenbeck's gambling establishment on West Twenty-fourth street, was made returnable to-day. Neither Mr. Potter, nor his lawyers, at whose instance the preliminary injunction was obtained, appeared, and it was learned that the case had been settled out of court.

"The matter will never come into the court now," said Mr. Potter's lawyer, "as the matter was amicably settled, Read & Haulenbeck giving up the check unconditionally. I presume the debt will be paid, but I do not think it can be recovered by process of law."

DENSE VOLCANIC SMOKE. The Steamer St. Paul Passes for Hours Under a Big Black Cloud. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Advice from Alaska say that the steamer St. Paul, on the way from San Francisco to Unalaska, on August 28 witnessed the results of a remarkable volcanic phenomenon. On that date the vessel suddenly passed under a dense black cloud which was estimated to be 100 miles long. Showers of fine volcanic dust fell upon the deck to the depth of several inches.

The ship entered the shadow of the dust cloud at 10 o'clock in the morning and did not emerge until 2 in the afternoon. At noon it was so dark, lamps were lighted and the sunshine was pale as moonlight. The nearest active volcano in the Pacific, Mount St. Helens, is 265 miles away, but the officers think the ashes were the result of some volcanic disturbance nearer at hand. It may be that a new island has risen from the sea as Bogoslov did six years ago.

\$2,000,000 IN A LETTER. A Poor Tennessee Farmer Finds a Huge FortuneAwaiting Him. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Sept. 28.—A farmer, W. A. Freeman, in very moderate circumstances, of Montgomery county, was in the city to-day, when he received a letter from William Lord Moore, a lawyer in London, informing him that a suit had been decided in his favor, which will net him \$2,000,000. The estimated value of the whole estate is \$8,000,000. Mr. Freeman's grandfather, Nathan Freeman, was a native of London and married Miss Mary Buckingham, one of the celebrated family of that name in England. The couple came to America and died here.

MIKE McDONALD INDICTED. He Is Charged With Buying Up a \$300,000 Justice of the Peace. CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The grand jury this afternoon decided to indict M. C. McDonald for bribery. The indictment will probably be returned to-morrow. McDonald is the widely known sporting man. The alleged bribery was the payment of \$300 to Justice of the Peace Charles W. Woodman to influence a decision in favor of the Garfield Park race track case.

THE ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESULT (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 28.—For the first time in the history of harness racing the 2:05 limit has been passed and the trotting limit is now within reasonable distance of the two-minute goal. Nancy Hanks, the greatest of record breakers, has outstripped the paucers, eclipsed herself and set the kite-shaped track at defiance by trotting here this afternoon in 2:04 on an old style regulation track. It was known among the trainers that the mare was in splendid form, but when the pool seller put up 2:07 1/2 last night as the mark to guess at he could only get even money against that time. Even Doble himself was not in the secret which Nancy must have kept better than most of her sex, for in declaring the conditions of the trial to-day the mark set was 2:07. This was the mare's best time over a regulation course, and it was evident that if she lowered this by a fraction everybody would be satisfied, as the track seemed a trifle hard yesterday.

Every Preparation for the Test. It was carefully prepared last night and probably was never better than when the trial was made this afternoon. Doble